

WHO ARE THE BLEST?

Who are the blest?
They who have kept in their sympathies awake,
And scattered joy for more than custom's sake;
Steadfast and tender in the hour of need,
Sensible in thought—benevolent in deed;
Whose looks have power to make a sullen miser
Whose smiles are pleasant, and whose words are
peace;
They who have lived as harmless as the dove,
Teachers of truth and ministers of love;
Love for all moral power—all mental grace—
Love for the humblest of the human race—
Love for that tranquil joy that virtue brings—
Love for the giver of all goodly things;
True followers of that soul-exalting plan,
Which Christ laid down to bless and govern man.
They who can calmly linger at the last,
Survey the future, and recall the past;
And with that hope which triumphs over pain,
Feel well assured they have not lived in vain;
Then wait in peace their final rest!

These are the blest!



THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors.

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FOR CONGRESS:

JAMES H. BALSTON,
OF QUINCY.

Since the 5th inst. we have received several "Fourth of July Orations," with the request to publish them, but we find they are too voluminous for insertion, unless we exclude every thing else. This we do not feel willing to do, and consequently cannot publish a portion of them to the exclusion of the balance. They are all able and interesting documents, and regret that we are unable to give them publicity. The MSS. are at the disposition of the authors.

Movements of the British Abolitionists in the United States.

It appears that the missions of the British Government are again at work in this country, and too, with a boldness and insulting impudence heretofore unequalled in the record of their movements. It appears that a certain Joseph Sturge, who is a wealthy British trader, and one of the corn monopolists of England, has been sent to the United States by the "British Anti-Slavery Society" to present a memorial to the President on the subject of Abolitionism. On his arrival at Washington he proceeded to the discharge of his mission, and presented the memorial, which, for impudence, arrogant dictation, hypocrisy and insolence, stands unequalled in the long catalogue of British pride and parasitical meanness. We publish below the first paragraph of the document, in order to show the boldness with which the missions of a rotten and tyrannical foreign power approach the people of the United States, for the purpose of teaching them the laws of humanity, and what they morally owe to their fellow man. The memorial thus commences:

"Sir:—As the head of a great number of states, justly valuing their free constitutions and political organization, and tenacious of their rights and their character, the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, through their esteemed conductor and representative, Joseph Sturge, would approach you in behalf of millions of THEIR fellow-men, held in bondage in the United States." &c. &c.

The memorial then points out the evils of slavery; dilates very piteously about "the wicked assumption of powers by man over his fellow man," and continues by "uttering in sorrow" the many evils which this nation have caused by keeping in bondage so many of "their brethren," and winds up with a strong appeal to President Tyler, in the usual hypocritical manner, to "rule in the fear of God," and to aid in delivering this "country from its greatest crime, and its chief reproach."

Here is a mandate issued by a body of foreign scoundrels—the subjects of a government that is sustained by grinding the poor and oppressing the weak—to the head of a nation, whose humblest citizen possesses more humanity, more virtue, and more respect for his fellow man, than the great Mr. Joseph Sturge and his combined fellow associates, with all their pretensions of humanity and regard for the doctrine "that God hath created all men equal."

Who is this Mr. Sturge? What is the object in view, which this "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society" wish to reach? This man Sturge is one of the corn monopolists of England, who grind the faces of the poor white inhabitants of that country—who yearly starve thousands in Ireland and the Continent, and cripple, maim, and deform thousands of females and children in their manufacturing, by their unwholesome thirst for wealth. He affects much sympathy for the well fed slaves in the South, but would it not be more humane, if he would use his means and influence in behalf of his fellow countrymen at home, and sever the shackles of the white slaves of England, before he attempts to better the condition of a happier people in the United States? Let him exercise his philanthropy in the field which the following extract from a parliamentary report of the House of Commons presents, and should he be successful there, he may perhaps by his exploits win fresh laurels in a foreign land:

[From a Parliamentary Report.]

The White Slaves in Old England.
No. 1.—"Eliza Marshall—lives at Leeds—worked at Marshall's factory. An seventeen years old. Father dead. Sister and self did what we could to support mother. Have cried many an hour in the factory. Could scarcely get home—sometimes had to be 'travelling' home. I have an iron on my right leg, and my knee is contracted. Worked in great pain and misery. I was straight before. Sister carried me up to bed many a time. The surgeon says it is with long standing at the mill, and that the marrow is quite dried up, and will never be formed again."

No. 4.—"The overlooker examined says, he walks round the room with a stick in his hand, and if a child falls drowsy over his work, he touches that child on the shoulders, and conducts it to an iron cistern which is filled with water. He then takes the child (heedless of sex) by the legs, and dips it overboard in the cistern,

and sends it to its work. In that dripping condition, the child labors for the remainder of the day. That is punishment for drowsiness." &c. &c.
"We have a vast number of cripples. Some are crippled from being their limbs—many from standing too long. It first begins with a pain in the ankle; after that, they will ask the overlooker to let them sit down—but they must not. They then begin to be weak in the knee—then knock-kneed—after that, their feet turn out—they become splay footed, and their ankles swell as big as my fists. I know many deformed in the way described."

Here then is a field for the sympathy of this hypocrite Sturge and his fellow associates to operate in, and practice the doctrine "that God hath created all men equal." Let them first cleanse the leprosy from their own system, before they proffer the oil of relief to others.

But, has this association the object in view of relieving and bettering the condition of the oppressed? No! Far from it! They have a more enterprising object in view—an object better calculated to promote their own diabolical measures and further their own individual interests, than the emancipation of negroes or the relief of bondsmen.

We state above that this Sturge is one of the corn monopolists of England, and the "British Anti-Slavery Society" is merely the agent of those monopolists in England. They live and profit by this hellish scheme of oppression, and dread the fertile soil of the United States, and its successful cultivation by her citizens, as bringing a competitor in the market, and thus destroy their unjust and nefarious business. They behold the efforts now being made by the oppressed of Europe, for the repeal of the corn laws with distrust, and to avoid its consequences they are now attempting to fan the flame of discord in the United States, and thus destroy the only rival which can possibly compete with them. They dread the fertile prairies of the West, and look with the eye of envy at the rich and luxuriant fields of the South, for they present unerring testimony that the moment Great Britain ceases to tax her white slave population for the very bread they eat, that the U. States will immediately be in the market with her surplus products, and thus furnish the poor of Europe bread at a reasonable price. This is the true cause of the present movement of this foreign band of hypocrites. They want confusion and dismay to reign in this country; they want the South to battle the North, and the East and the West to fan the elements of destruction. They have already entered the halls of Congress, and thrust this fire-brand among its occupants; and in case war should ensue between this country and Great Britain, their first move will be to promote an intestine servile war, to turn the slaves into cut-throats and murderers.

Hay Scales.

We call the attention of our readers in this vicinity, to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Wm. Tice & Son. It will be seen that they have constructed a set of patent Hay Scales, suitable for weighing hay, coal, iron and other heavy commodities. Such an article has been much needed in this place, and we hope the enterprising proprietors will receive an extensive patronage.

Indiana's Interest NOT Paid.

Whilst the financial condition of Illinois is much embarrassed at the present time, it appears our young and enterprising neighbor Indiana, is rather in a worse condition. Her new Fund Commissioner, Ex-Governor Noble, has not been able to make the necessary arrangements in the city of New York to meet the interest on the debt of Indiana due to that city on the 1st inst. The New York Herald in noticing this failure of the Fund Commissioner says: "He has been indefatigable in his exertions to save the honor of the State, and has negotiations on foot which he is sanguine will yet enable him to redeem the State in a few days. What perseverance and industry could do, we believe has been done, but the power entrusted to him was too limited in the present state of the market, for him to be successful."

This failure of Indiana makes the third State that has failed to pay her interest, and if the present policy is pursued by this State much longer, many years will not elapse before she will be numbered with them. Pennsylvania has already once failed to pay her interest, and the probability is that she will do so again in August next. Mississippi has failed three times, and is now beyond the reach of redemption—her faith violated—her prosperity blasted, and her inhabitants involved in bankruptcy and ruin.

But, this is only the commencement of the evil, which threatens to visit many other States. If Pennsylvania, with her immense resources, is unable to meet her pressing liabilities; and Indiana and Mississippi are similarly situated, what assurance have we that other States, equally involved, will escape the vortex into which these are plunged? Other States may for a season avoid the calamity, and steer the ship of state clear of the foaming breakers, by the application of all their means; but that they can stand the tempest, and sail triumphantly to a haven of safety, with the present chart before them, is utterly impossible. There must be a new chart drawn, and every citizen must help to pump, or the "Indiana" will be among the first wrecks of the balance of the fleet, and be the prey of an insatiate and remorseless school of sharks.

Death of Gen. Macomb.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Monday, June 28, says: "Major-General Alexander Macomb, General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, died on Friday last, in the city of Washington."

"In the enjoyment of unusually fine health, and spirits, Gen. M. attended at the War Department on Thursday, and during the forenoon sat for his portrait; at 3 p.m. complained of a slight pain in the head which proved to be a precursor of a violent attack of apoplexy, which terminated his useful life at 15 minutes past 2 o'clock on Friday. He was born in Michigan on the 31 of April, 1782, and was consequently in the 60th year of his age."

"General Macomb was appointed Cornet of Dragons on the 10th of January, 1799, Brigadier-General on the 24th of January, 1814, and promoted to Major-General on the 11th of September, same year 'for distinguished and gallant conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg.'"

"When the army was reduced in 1821, he was

appointed Chief Engineer on the 1st day of June of that year, and promoted to the distinguished station he filled at the hour of his death, on the 24th of May, 1838, as the successor of the late Gen. Brown. As a gallant officer Gen. Macomb was universally respected; as a citizen he was highly esteemed by our entire community, and his death has occasioned a vacancy."

Major-General Gaines, it is said, will succeed Gen. M. if the question be decided by seniority.

Celebration of the Fourth of July on the Big Vermilion River.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens on the Big Vermilion river met on the 5th inst. for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence. A procession was formed at the house of Messrs. Gallogay, which proceeded to a grove not far distant, where an oration was delivered by E. Baldwin, Esq., a copy of which, at the request of the committee of arrangements, was submitted for the press. After partaking of a dinner, which was prepared at the house, the following toasts were drank:

1. *The Day*.—Unity of sentiment gave birth to that unity ever cherished by all who celebrate it.

2. *Our Country*.—May no civil discord mar its fair prosperity; we have fought else to fear.

3. *The Heroes of the Revolution*.—May their descendants ever continue to pattern after their virtues.

4. *The Star Spangled Banner*.—May it ever wave o'er the land of liberty.

5. *The President of the United States*.

6. *The State of Illinois*.—Rich in her agricultural and mineral resources, rich in the acquisitions—industry and energy of her citizens. May she no longer prove recreant to her best interest.

7. *The Memory of Washington*.

8. *The United States of America*.—The land of the free and an asylum for the oppressed.

9. *Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Lafayette*.—Soldiers, statesmen, patriots, on the second of time. The bright influence of their glory threw a light on our path of duty.

10. *Our Government*.—Based upon the intelligence and virtue of the people; constructed by the revolutionary patriots, and cemented with their blood. May it remain a lasting monument that a people can govern themselves and be happy.

11. *Liberty*.—The shrine at which freedom bow and tyrants tremble. May its genius stand on the American soil till the last slave of one man shall bury the empires of the world in one common and undistinguished ruin.

12. *The Value of the States*.—May disgrace and infamy rest upon the man who dares to talk of dismemberment as a title.

13. *The Daughters of America*.—They are what they should be. With such monitors before our eyes, we have a guarantee of the perpetuity of the rich gift left us by our fathers of the Revolution.

Dead Letter Office.—The New World says: "The dead letter Post Office Department at Washington, is a great curiosity. The dead letters are returned to the General Post Office, with the quarterly accounts from the 13,000 post offices which now exist. Five clerks are employed in the dead letter office. The envelopes are taken from the packages by one clerk, who ties a string around the contents and casts them into a basket—the next clerk ascends them and compares them with the post bills—sending the letters to a clerk to be opened—on opening, the letters containing valuable enclosures are returned to the office where they were mailed, and sent to the owner if found. If not claimed, all money is placed in a separate fund, and the account recorded, so that it can be paid to the owner at any future period if claimed. They open about 530,000 letters per quarter—there are now several cart loads in the office unopened. The work of opening and assorting is very tedious and laborious."

Wyandot Lands.—We learn from the Cincinnati Republican, that Col. Johnson has concluded a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, for the purchase of their lands in Ohio, and their removal West of the Mississippi. They number about 700. Their lands are among the most rich and valuable in the State.

Novel mode of Making an Escape.—The Vicksburg Sentinel says: "Our vigilant fellow-citizen at the landing, Mr. Porterfield, detected a couple of negroes on board a steam boat a few days ago, making their escape to Ohio in a singular manner. They were dressed in Indian costume, with the mane of a horse as a wig on their heads to hide their woolly locks, with their faces painted. In this disguise they had travelled from Tennessee, 50 miles east of Nashville, where their masters live. They came from Jackson on the cars and made for the landing, and took passage for Cincinnati, jabbering at times broken English and pretended Cherokee. Mr. Porterfield looked at, and suspected them, and walked up to the largest who was a man (the other was a woman), and began to examine his hair. The Indian objected, but Porterfield persisted and pulled off the false scalp, leaving the African head exposed. Both were taken into custody and lodged in jail. They had two pistols well loaded and knives, with plenty of ammunition. We understand they told that they had been instructed as to the mode of escape by abolitionists in Tennessee."

The Crops.—The Louisville Advertiser says: "A great falling off in the Wheat crop, in Maryland and Virginia is apprehended. The fly and rust are rapidly destroying the hopes of the farmer."

The Penitentiary Murderers.—Five of the convicts who recently escaped from the Jefferson penitentiary, in Missouri, were captured in St. Charles county, and carried back to Jefferson. The sixth escaped.

The Canadian Patriots.—Capt. Brown, of the whale ship Hamilton, arrived at Bridgewater, says that while the ship was lying at the port of Freemantle, New Holland, he saw a number of the transported Canadian patriot prisoners—they were at work on the roads, each with a heavy chain on one leg.

A Large County.—When Cumberland county, Pa. was first established, in 1750, the language of the original deed of purchase from the Indians, made it embrace all the lands west of the Susquehanna river, "to the setting of the sun."

Appropriate Title.—An exchange paper styles Mr. Tyler "His Excellency the President of the United States."

Biddle's United States Bank.—This institution has given notice to the people of Pennsylvania, that it will make application to the next legislature of that State, for a change of name and a reduction of its capital.

House-thieves and counterfeiters change their names, therefore this corrupt institution is excusable. As to the reduction of its capital, we think Biddle and several whig Congressmen have already done all the reducing necessary—even beyond the resuscitation of Dr. Ewing's "Physical Agent," or the quick nostrums of his cura and syzyphianic spaniels.

Candidate for Governor.—The Democrats of Maine have again nominated the Hon. John Patterson as their candidate for Governor.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

Tuesday, June 22.—Senate—P. 10. A bill for a bankrupt law was presented.

Mr. Allen presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, protesting against the establishment of a national bank as a violation of the constitution, and declaring that, in case a law should pass, chartering such an institution, measures should be adopted to repeal it.

Mr. A., on presenting these resolutions, gave notice that, on the day a bank charter should receive the signature of the president, he would feel it incumbent upon him, to lay upon the table a bill for the repeal of such charter, and he would follow it up with unabated and unrelenting zeal. He should be willing to go further, and enter his solemn protest against the charter, and assert his solemn determination to press the "repeal" to the last hour.

Those then who may desire to enter into this corporation to plunder the country had full notice that the rights acquired under the charter, by those accepting it, were not to abrogate the rights of the people under the constitution. Mr. A. moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, and printed. Mr. Clay rose in high excitement—said that Mr. Allen threatened rebellion and civil war, and moved that the motion to print be laid on the table, and declared that he would not withdraw it, thus precluding Mr. Allen from a reply. Mr. Clay's drilled majority voted his motion, and Mr. Allen was gagged.

The bill to incorporate the District banks was taken up, and, after a protracted discussion, ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making appropriations for the expenses of the extra session was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

House—10,000 copies of Secretary Ewing's report on the finances were ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. C. Johnson asked the unanimous consent of the house to report a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the public lands to certain states. Leave was granted.

Mr. Campbell (S. C.) called up his resolution which was laid over yesterday, directing the committee on ways and means to enquire into the expediency of an amendment to the sub-treasury, requiring all debts accruing to the U. S. to be collected in gold and silver, or the notes of specie-paying banks, and also one to repeal the specie clause; and moved that it be referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Pope moved to lay the resolution on the table, and to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the bill was referred to the committee on ways and means. It appears the ways and means committee is not sufficiently Clayish for the house—is rather too "impracticable"—and would probably not have reported the bill back to the house "until," in the language of Mr. Wise, "some substitute had been provided—until they knew where they were to be landed at its repeal."

Mr. Profit was therefore also in favor of the motion to reconsider, and called for the yeas and nays so that his constituents might see how he voted. He said he considered the reference of yesterday a misdirection—a political blunder, and he was for correcting it right speedily. A pretty warm debate here followed in which the principal contest was between the Clayites and the "impracticables," but as the dispute promised to bring up some very unpleasant reminiscences, it was deemed best to cut it short by moving the previous question, which was accordingly done. The main question being now put, the house decided to reconsider—yeas 118 nays 93. The bill was then referred to the select committee on the currency.

A message was received from the president enclosing a correspondence between himself and citizens of Ohio, in relation to the removal of the remains of the late president W. H. Harrison. Read and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

June 23.—Senate—Mr. Buchanan's resolution calling on the president for a list of the removals since the 4th of March, after a short discussion, was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Clay called up the orders of the day, (the U. S. Bank bill,) but at the suggestion of Mr. Wright, agreed to defer the consideration of the subject till to-morrow, and the senate went into executive session, after which—adjourned.

House—Mr. J. C. Clark presented a petition from citizens of Florida against the reception of their delegate.

Mr. Brown (Tenn.) offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. to limit the office of president to one term. Mr. Pickens enquired whether it was intended to exclude the present occupant? The question worried Mr. B. some, and his answer was unintelligible.

The rest of the day was spent on a motion to print a memorial from a "practical man" on the subject of the duties on iron. The discussion turned upon the tariff, abolition, &c., and no decision was come to of any kind.

June 24.—Senate—Mr. Buchanan called up his resolution for a list of the removals from office since the 4th of March. Mr. Mangum moved an amendment to include the removals for the preceding twelve years. Mr. Buchanan was sorry to see gentlemen on the opposite side so sensitive as to the call, that they should encumber it with an amendment which would defeat the resolution. If gentlemen wanted the information sought for in the amendment, why not introduce a distinct resolution, and he would give it his support. Mr. B. proceeded to give his reasons for making this call. When removals took place during the prior administrations, he said, they were made boldly, and were published in the government organ; but now the postmaster general removed 130 a week, and no notice was taken of it. "Damn it, how he nicks 'em!" He did not complain of these removals, but he would ask where was the necessity to conceal them? Amos Kendall, had as he was represented to be by the party now in power, published a regular register of all removals and appointments. Mr. B. further continued his remarks for some time. Mr. McRoberts followed up the discussion, but his speech was arrested by the arrival of the hour to take up the order of the day.

This was the bill chartering a Bank of the U. S. Mr. Clay occupied more than an hour setting forth the beauties of the new National Bank. After he had concluded this supplement (as he called it) to his report, Mr. Calhoun moved that it lay over till to-morrow, so that members might have time to consider the new bill, and the supplemental views just delivered in regard to it. Mr. Clay refused granting the accommodation. Mr. Buchanan appealed to his generosity. Mr. Clay was peremptory. Mr. King spoke of the enormity of such a procedure, and appealed to the liberality of the other federal senators. Mr. Clay persisted, and for fear some of his political friends might not support him resolved to put the party screws to them by demanding the yeas and nays. But his friends would not "give the mark" this time, and the bank bill was laid over.

The bill granting \$25,000 to the family of the late President was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

House—An act making appropriations for the extra session was reported by the committee on enrolled bills and duly signed by the speaker. Thus the first bill passed by the new administration was one to pay themselves. Not a bad illustration of whig principles, this!

Mr. Fillmore reported a bill authorizing a loan of \$10,000. Read twice, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Roosevelt a few days ago instructing the committee on the currency to enquire into the expediency of passing a bankrupt law applicable to corporations, and whether such law would not be the most efficient measure for regulating the currency, was taken up, discussed, and adopted.

A resolution submitted on yesterday by Mr. Floyd, requesting information from the president whether, since the 4th of March, any officer of the U. S. Army has been sent to the state of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of McLeod, and if so, for what purpose, was taken up and discussed until the house adjourned.

June 25.—Senate—Petitions in favor of a general bankrupt law were presented.

Mr. Berrien, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, with an amendment.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison was taken up and passed, by 28 to 16.

A joint resolution was received from the house directing the removal of Gen. Harrison's remains to-morrow, and that both houses adjourn until Monday. Adopted and a committee of five was appointed on the part of the senate.

The bank bill was taken up and a few verbal amendments were made. Mr. Buchanan said he had intended to make some remarks this morning, but at the instance of the senator from Kentucky, it was thought best to let the friends of the bill go through it first, and then the opposition would move their amendments.

A motion to strike out "and" and insert "five," so as to allow the bank to issue five dollar notes, was lost—21 to 26.

The senate then adjourned to Monday.

House—Mr. Adams reported a joint resolution directing the removal of Gen. Harrison's remains to-morrow, and that both houses adjourn to Monday. Adopted.

The resolution in relation to the case of McLeod was taken up, discussed at some length, and laid on the table.

The house then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, June 28.—Senate—A message was received from the house, announcing that it had passed resolutions expressive of their regret at the death of Major-General Alexander Macomb, and that they had resolved (the senate concurring) to attend his funeral, and had appointed a committee of three, on their part, to superintend the arrangements.

The resolution was concurred in, a committee of two appointed on the part of the senate, and the senate adjourned.

House—Mr. Dawson (Ga.) introduced

resolutions in relation to the death of Major-General A. Macomb, which were unanimously adopted and the house adj'd.

June 29.—Senate—The bill to charter a national bank was taken up, and, according to previous arrangement, the day was devoted to the consideration of amendments proposed by the friends of the bill. These were numerous, and would occupy too much room to be given here.

House—Went into committee of the whole on the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights. Mr. W. C. Johnson took the floor in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Clifford, who spoke until the hour of adjournment.

June 30.—Senate—Mr. Tallmadge said he was requested by a committee of the board of trade of New York to present a petition of about 20,000 citizens of that city, for the establishment of a national bank. One of the pages then carried it to the secretary's desk. It was fixed in a frame and might have been mistaken for a small case of hard cider.

The senate proceeded as in committee of the whole with the further consideration of the bill to charter a national bank. Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, limiting the holding of stock to citizens of the U. States and aliens resident therein, which after the word "and aliens resident therein" was stricken out, was adopted.

33 to 16. Some verbal amendments were made on the suggestion of Mr. Henderson, who afterwards moved one to give the individual stockholders the right to examine the books of the bank at any time. Rejected, 26 to 22. Mr. Rives having expressed his intention to submit an important amendment, moved that the senate adjourn, which was agreed to.

House—The president sent to the house to-day a memorial signed by 3000 citizens of the city of New York, praying for the enactment of a general bankrupt law. A brief message accompanied the memorial. The president thinks a bankrupt law, uniform in its operation, and embracing "all classes of persons," (quere, does this include corporations?) would have a beneficial influence upon the prosperity of the country. Whether it is advisable to take up the subject at the present session, he leaves to the wisdom of Congress to determine.

The debate on the distribution bill was now resumed, and continued until the hour of adjournment had arrived.

July 1.—Senate—Petitions for a bankrupt law were presented.

A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury, correcting an error in his report, which had been previously pointed out by Mr. Woodbury.

The bill to charter a national bank being taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Rives moved to strike out the 16th fundamental article, which provides for the compulsory establishment of branches in the states, and to insert a provision to the effect that branches shall be established in such states only as shall assent to it.

Mr. R. spoke at length in favor of his amendment. Mr. Clay rejoined, and after he had concluded, Mr. Preston spoke in favor of the amendment, and the senate then adjourned.

House—The house was again occupied all day with the debate on the distribution bill, without coming to any decision.

Justice to Gen. Jackson.

The following extract is taken from a very able article on the United States Bank, in the Boston Courier, a warm Whig paper. The N. Y. New Era says: "It is an extraordinary acknowledgment, considering the source from whence it came. The writer says, speaking of the condition in which we find the U. S. Bank and the country at the present time, that—

"It is one of the most unfortunate consequences of the present state of things, that it goes very far towards justifying the violence which Gen. JACKSON and his party ran into during the dispute of the re-charter. The great mass of the people who do not feel competent to judge of the details in complicated pecuniary transactions, and who take up with the results only, will settle down on the conviction that, whatever might have been the errors of judgment in JACKSON, he has proved right at bottom and certainly honest—and that, on the other hand, the advocates of the bank have not merely proved wrong in their reliance upon it, but have exposed themselves by their course, to excite the inevitable suspicion, however unfounded in fact, that they, from personal or party motives, continued to sustain it, notwithstanding, and in spite of consciousness in their own minds that it was doing wrong. Even those of us who will be least inclined to approve of the doctrines or policy of JACKSON, must be constrained to admit that if the re-charter had been likely to result to any state of things like that in which the bank now finds itself, the VETO put upon it by him must be regarded as a fortunate and wise measure. One consequence, and most unfortunate one, of the course of Mr. Biddle, is therefore to place Gen. JACKSON in the light of a benefactor to the country, in that very particular in which he was charged by the Whig party with having done it the most injury."

True to Nature.—A sign painter near our office has painted a raw beef steak so exquisitely, that the dogs wag their tails and look wistfully every time they pass the window.—N. Amer.